REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1958-59

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Features.

GENERAL

1. The new State of Mysore was formed on 1st November 1956, by the integration of the nine Kannada-speaking Districts of the former States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg with the ten Districts of the old Mysore State. The new State has an area of 74,861 square miles with a population of 1,94,01,193 as per the 1951 Census.

2. The State lies between the latitudes 11°19° and 18°19° and the longitudes 73°78° and 78°30°, and is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by Madras and Kerala States, on the north by Maharashtra State and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It has a coast line of about 200 miles from Karwar in the north to Mangalore in the south.

3. The new State is a table land. It consists of two natural regions: (1) the Malnad, comprising the Western Ghats, which is about five thousand feet above sea level, and (2) the Maidan, constituting the Eastern Plains which is about three thousand feet above sea level.

4. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical and salubrious. The annual average temperature is 75°F. The annual average rainfall in the State ranges from about 300 inches in the Malnad to about 18 inches in the Maidan parts. The average rainfall of the State as a whole is

about 47 inches. The heaviest rainfall is claimed by Agumbe in Shimoga District.

5. The new State is rich in natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semi-green forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

6. In respect of raw materials, Mysore is one of the most favoured countries in India. Of minerals, the State produces gold, silver, copper, iron, graphite, chromite, magnesite, monozite, ferroginous bauxite, soap-stone, mica and manganese, galena and corundum, porphyry and feldspar and a host of others.

7. The rivers of the State provide abundant water supply and these are harnessed for generation of electricity and for irrigation purposes. Electricity is being provided even to the remotest corner of the State.

8. There are a number of major industries in the State, most important of which are the Iron and Steel Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, Cement Factories at Shahabad and Bhadravati, Match Works in Shimoga, Woollen and Silk Mills in Bangalore and Mysore, certain other industries of strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries in Bangalore. Sandalwood oil is another important industry in which the State specialises. Sericulture is another very important cottage industry practised on a large scale in the State. Mysore is also the largest silk producing State in India. Besides, there is another group of factories producing chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

Administration

9. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the new State have been divided into four Divisions as follows :—

(A) Bangalore Division, consisting of :—

(1) Bangalore, (2) Kolar, (3) Tumkur, (4) Chitradurga, and (5) Bellary Districts ;

(B) Mysore Division, consisting of :—

(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chickmagalur, (5) Shimoga, (6) South Kanara, and (7) Coorg Districts ;

(C) Belgaum Division, consisting of :—

(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwar, (3) Bijapur, and (4) North Kanara Districts ; and

(D) Gulbarga Division, consisting of :—

(1) Bidar, (2) Raichur, and (3) Gulbarga Districts.

10. The Administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers, which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES OF THE STATE

11. The Mysore State is one of the oldest geological regions in India. The geological surveys so far conducted show that the area lying between Bhadravati, Sandur, Belgaum and Karwar contains vast quantities of many useful minerals like manganese, bauxite, iron ores, lime stones, china clay, pyrites and building stones. Manganese is found in large quantities in the western taluks of Belgaum, up-ghat taluk of North Kanara and also in Dharwar and Tumkur Districts. The China clay found in Khanapur Taluk in Belgaum District is said to be of high quality, suitable for the manufacture of porcelain articles. Bijapur District is particularly rich in building stones of various types and also in certain materials that are needed for the manufacture of cement. The rich iron mines inand around Sandur in Bellary District have vast deposits of ores which would be sufficient to run a big Iron and Steel factory. There appears to be bright prospects for establishing Alumina and Bauxite production plants in Belgaum District where large quantities of bauxite deposits are found. The abundance of iron ores and the possibilities of developing hydro-electric power would greatly facilitate the development of iron and steel industry and the manufacture of marine steel which would go a long way in developing our shipping industry. The fertile soils prevailing throughout the Western Ghats abound in rich forest resources such as teak, bamboo, spices, coffee, sandalwood, and cinchona, in respect of which the State leads the rest of India. The total out-put of bamboo

in the State almost surpasses the total out-put in the rest of India. Some of the areas in Coorg and North Kanara Districts are ideally suited for starting a few more paper mills in the State. With a view to distilling the Sandalwood that is available in plenty from the forests of Coorg, North Kanara and Belgaum, a scheme for the expansion of the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory at Shimoga has been sanctioned and is being implemented. The black cotton soil of the Krishna valley grows cotton of a superior variety suitable for the manufacture of the best types of cloth which were hitherto manufactured from imported cotton.

12. The cotton growing areas in Dharwar, Bellary, Raichur and Belgaum Districts would enable the State to develop the textile industry on a large scale. The rich sugarcane growing areas in Shimoga and Belgaum Districts have enabled the starting of a number of sugar factories which are now licenced and are in various stages of implementation. There is also a very good scope for the manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash and other chemicals on a large scale.

13. These important industrial resources of the State would no doubt facilitate the establishment and development of a number of large, medium and small-scale industries.

Industrial Development

14. In the field of industrial development, the Government have taken rapid strides. With a view to giving fillip to the developmental activities in the State and to associate persons who have vast knowledge and experience in private enterprises and industries with such activities, the Government have constituted the State Industries Development Council. The trial operations of the cast iron spun pipe plant at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, has proved satisfactory and the plant has gone into commercial production. The Works have, on hand, important expansion programmes such as, the installation of sintering plant and of increasing the production of Ferro-Silicon from 5,000 to 20,000 tons, etc. The expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory was going on apace. The installation of the new plant at the Government

Soap Factory was completed and its production has already increased from its original capacity of 100 tons per month to 600 tons per month and the rate of production is expected to reach the maximum of 1,500 tons per month in the near future. Exploitation of mineral resources received special attention during the year and, as a result, large quantities of manganese and iron ore were exported to foreign countries by the Board of Mineral Development in addition to exports by private miners. Small scale and village industries continued to receive the attention of the Government. In addition to several other schemes, seven industrial estates were sanctioned and the same were in several stages of execution. A Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board and a Handloom Advisory Board were constituted and these are expected to contribute greatly to the development of these industries.

15. The progress of work in regard to the three co-operative sugar factories which are being established in the State, is encouraging. The Kampli Sugar Factory went into production and was working to full capacity. The erection of the Pandavapura Sugar Factory was almost complete.

Mineral Surveys and Exploitation

16. During the year, mineral surveys and exploitation in about 750 square miles, in all, were conducted in different parts of the State.

17. The investigations have revealed the occurrence of several minerals of economic importance such as sillimanite, garnet, corundum, potash, feldspar, vermiculite, graphite and limestone in Kamasamudram area of Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar District.

18. The coastal region from Bhatkal to Honnavar was found to consist extensive exposures of laterite, granite and schists.

19. An approximate quantity of 9,07,500 tons of bauxite is found to occur in Boknur-Nawge Region (M.L. area of Sri Dalchand Bahadur Singh) and 5,50,000 tons in Betue village.

20. Massive outcrops of Kankar are found to occur over fairly extensive areas in the neighbourhood of Banashankari Temple situated near Badami Town.

21. Large deposits of limestone are found to occur on the Karegatta hill in Sedam Taluk, Gulbarga Division. Quartz deposits were found to occur near Arekara village, Yadgir Taluk, which are of pure and excellent quality and suitable for the manufacture of glass.

22. It is proved that about 20,000 tons of gold ore reserves exist near Mangalore village in Shorapur Taluk.

23. The Dharwar rocks of Raichur District are fairly rich in economic minerals. The important mineral deposits occurring in the area are gold, iron ore, copper ore, galena, mica, quartz, feldspar, ochres, efflorescence, building stones and laterite. Raichur District, like the Kolar District, contains fairly good deposits of gold. Investigations have revealed that there were a number of gold works in the district in ancient times. But at present, only the Hutti Gold Mines are operating in the area.

24. The iron ore trade flourished well and the production during 1958-59 was nearly double that of the previous year. There was continued depression in the manganese trade and the year faced a terrible set back and nearly 90 per cent of the manganese mines were closed down. The set back in the manganese trade adversely affected the mining revenues for the year.

25. The export trade of iron ore, arranged by the State Trading Corporation, through the west coast ports of the State, made a steady progress during the year, and about 2,43,899 tons of iron ore were shipped as against 43,668 tons shipped during the previous year. There are huge reserves of iron and manganese ores in the State and the iron ore reserves alone are estimated to exceed 500 million tons. With a view to facilitating movement of minerals from the hinterlands to west coast ports, action was being taken to improve the following roads, viz.,

(i) Hubli-Karwar, (ii) Londa-Sadashivghad, (iii) Talaguppa-Gersoppa and (iv) Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore.

26. Besides, the question of improving the West Coast ports to handle heavier quantities of ore export, was also receiving the serious consideration of Government. With these improvements, it is hoped that the mineral production and its export trade would improve considerably in the coming years.

27. The total value of minerals produced in the State, during 1958 including gold and silver, was Rs. 6,93,35,880 as against Rs. 7,88,96,253 during the previous year.

Cottage Industries

28. The Industries Department has been giving sustained and continuous attention to the resuscitation and development of cottage and handicrafts industries in the State. With a view to improving the technique and efficiency of the artisans and to enable them to start industries of their own, Cottage Industries Centres were maintained by the Department in both urban and rural areas of the State. There were 72 such Centres in the State imparting training to 801 artisans.

29. During the year, several Handicrafts Schemes were taken up for implementation in the State. In view of the vast scope for the development of Coir Industry in the State, the Department has taken up various schemes for the proper development of Coir Industry through co-operative organisations.

Rural Industrialisation

30. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme sponsored by Bharata Ratna Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was continued during the year in the ten districts of former Mysore State.

31. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, has, so far, disbursed loans (since the inception of the Bank to end of March 1959) to 24,566 units amounting to Rs. 134·91 lakhs. The Government also extended the Jurisdiction of the Bank to the integrated districts of the new State.

32. By pursuation and by providing financial aid under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, it has been estimated that a capital of about Rs. 306·09 lakhs has been invested in these industrial units providing employment to 1,02,121 persons. It is also estimated that Rs. 1,280·68 lakhs worth of goods have been produced in these industrial units.

SERICULTURE

33. The Sericulture Industry is being pursued in the State for the last 200 years. This is now a very important cottage industry in the State sustaining a population of nearly one million.

34. Mysore is the largest silk producing State in India and accounts for nearly 19 lakhs of pounds of silk out of 24 lakhs of pounds produced in India. It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan period, the production would have further increased thereby decreasing the need for importing silk from abroad. With a view to providing good marketing facilities to the silk producers, a Silk Marketing Co-operative Society has been established and this is becoming more and more popular with the reelers who are taking full advantage of the facilities provided by the society. The area under mulberry has steadily increased from 1,60,000 acres to 1,70,000 acres at the end of March 1959.

35. There were 24 Government Silk Farms attached with mulberry gardens and 29 Grainages engaged in the preparation of silk worm disease-free layings. These farms and grainages were of great attraction to the visitors and they also served as demonstration centres to the people engaged in the industry.

36. For the supply of seed to the Sericulturists, there were 33 Government Grainages, 232 Aided Grainages (only 190 working) and over 370 Private Grainages in the State. The production of cross breed disease-free layings in Government and Aided Grainages during the year was 368·19 (319·85) lakhs, and the total quantity of protected silk worm seeds supplied during the year was consequently increased to 424·50 lakhs as against 336·32 lakhs during the previous year. Similarly, the production of foreign and native race cocoons have improved both in quality and quantity.

37. There were three Government Silk Filatures, engaged in the production of filature silk, and a Silk Conditioning and Testing House in Bangalore and a Spun Silk Factory at Channapatna, the first of its kind in India.

38. An All-India Training Institute was opened at Mysore by the Central Silk Board during the year to impart training in Sericulture on an all-India scale.

39. The Sericultural Industry has been assured of tariff protection for a period of five years from 1st January 1959 and when the various schemes that have been taken up under the Plan period are continued during 1959—60 and 1960—61, they would have attained a stage in 1961 when the production of silk would have been maximised, quality further improved and the cost of production brought down.

IRRIGATION

40. A number of major and medium irrigation schemes were in progress in the State during the year, the Tungabhadra Project being the largest of them. Other major projects include the Bhadra Reservoir Project and the Ghataprabha Project. These projects have a total irrigation potential of over one million acres and serve the arid tracts of Raichur, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts as also some parts of Shimoga, Chitradurga, Chickmagalur and Bellary Districts.

41. In addition to these, a number of major and medium projects estimated to cost Rs. 53·24 crores have been taken up in the Second Plan and amongst these, the Kabini, the Ghataprabha (Second Stage) and the Malaprabha and the Lakshmanathirtha projects are the most important ones. Some of them were in good progress and some others in initial stages during the period. A number of irrigation projects like the Upper Krishna, Bhima and Hemavathi projects were under investigation.

42. Besides these major and medium irrigation schemes, the State has, on its programme, a huge number of minor irrigation works all over the State. The State has about 35,000 minor tanks, big and small, capable of irrigating about 11·5 lakh acres of land.

43. The programme of restoration of tanks has been one of the special features of the erstwhile Mysore State. The expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of March 1959 during the Second Plan was Rs. 32·15 lakhs.

44. A provision of Rs. 580·50 lakhs has been made for Minor Irrigation under the Second Plan and this

includes a provision of Rs. 330 lakhs for the Special Minor Irrigation Programme which was sponsored in December 1957 with a view to increasing the tempo of food production in the State. Out of this, the total expenditure incurred during the first three years of the plan period (1956-59) was Rs. 382·91 lakhs (including an expenditure of Rs. 219·33 lakhs incurred on similar works but not included in the Plan), providing assured water supply to an extent of 65,241 acres and bringing under irrigation a fresh extent of 17,163 acres.

POWER POTENTIAL

45. The following three important Hydro-Electric Projects were under execution during the period :—(1) the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, (2) the Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project, and (3) the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project.

(i) *The Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project* :— The project, which is considered to be the harbinger of economic prosperity to the State, was formally inaugurated on 5th December 1958. Purely an Hydro-Electric Project, proposed to be completed in two stages at an estimated cost of about Rs. 62 crores (including both Civil and Electrical Engineering Works), the project when all the stages are completed, will have an installed capacity of nearly a million kilowatts. The first stage is expected to be completed by the end of 1962. The tempo of work was in its full stride.

A sum of Rs. 1,79,96,470 was incurred on Civil Engineering Works during the year against the grant of Rs. 180·00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 58,89,506 was incurred on Electrical Works during the year against the appropriation of Rs. 25,50,000. The total outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 1,46,66,490 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,069 lakhs for electrical works.

(ii) *The Bhadra Reservoir Hydro-Electric Project* :— The works on the Generating Station were being carried out. An outlay of Rs. 40,53,196 was incurred during the year against the appropriation of Rs. 12,50,000 provided in the Budget. The total outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 61,33,896 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,41,84,300.

(iii) *The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank)*:—Construction of the power house had been taken up. The outlay on the project during the year was Rs. 28,68,646 against the appropriation of Rs. 45,35,000, the total outlay from the commencement upto end of March 1959 being Rs. 93,17,699 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,16,33,000.

PORTS

46. With the reorganisation of States, the new Mysore State has a coast line of about 200 miles in the North and South Kanara Districts studded with 21 ports including Mangalore. Of these, 15 ports lie in the North Kanara District and six in the South Kanara District.

47. Of the several ports mentioned above, four ports have some natural advantages and offer best facilities for development. They are Mangalore, Malpe, Honnavar and Karwar. Except Mangalore, the other ports suffer from lack of even the basic facilities.

48. One of the main considerations for the development of ports is the traffic potential from the hinterland. The vast mineral resources of the State offer immense possibilities to step up this traffic potential. The hinterland in the northern portion extends as far as Bellary District wherefrom the iron ore is brought to Karwar port by rail-cum-road route for shipment. The deposits of the Belgaum-Supa-Dandeli area are very close to the port at Karwar and by reconditioning the road between Londa and Sadasivgadh, the entire ore traffic which is moving now to Bombay could be diverted to Karwar.

49. Honnavar is another port which admits of development. Leaving Mangalore which is the terminus of broad-gauge railway, Honnavar happens to be the nearest port to the Railway Station on the metre-gauge line, i.e., Talaguppa. Construction of an all-weather wide road from Talaguppa to Honnavar *via* Gersoppa will open out a new way for the movement of ore to the port.

EDUCATION

50. Government have assumed full responsibility for providing facilities for primary education throughout the State. During the year, 400 primary schools of the basic

Primary Education

type were opened. There were 24,045 primary schools in the State, of which 2,671 were of the basic type. Under the Second Five-year Plan, so far, 1,343 schools have been converted into basic type. The policy of converting general schools into basic schools will be continued year after year. Another significant programme in the educational field has been drawing up of a common syllabus for the 7-year integrated primary course and the 4-year secondary course in conformity with the new all-India pattern of education, in such a manner as to incorporate all the important features of basic education. The new curriculum will be introduced according to a phased programme. Simultaneously, an Educational Research Bureau has been established for carrying on research in curricula and for the preparation of guides and text books.

51. The scheme for providing midday meals to the children of primary schools was continued and this was expected to improve the enrolment and attendance of the pupils in the primary schools.

Secondary Education

52. There were 570 high schools in the State during the year 1958-59. This worked out to one high school for about 40,000 population as compared to the all-India figure (1956) of one high school for 36,000 of the population. Under the programme of diversification of courses of studies in the secondary stage, 10 boy's high schools were converted into multipurpose high schools. Home Science courses were introduced in 17 girls' high schools. Two more high schools were converted into multi-purpose type and given technical courses.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

53. The number of seats under the Craftsmen Training Scheme was increased from 706 as on 1st November 1956 to 1,732 at the close of the year, thus achieving the target set for the entire Second Plan period. During the year, new training programmes such as evening class schemes and apprentice class schemes were launched.

Technical Education

54. There were 23 Technical Education Institutions with a student strength of 6,942 as against 14 Institutions and 4,579 students during the previous year. Five new polytechnics were started during the year. The State Board of Technical Education took decisions in regard to the introduction of condensed courses at the Degree and

Diploma levels in appropriate technical courses and the introduction of Junior Technical Schools in the State as suggested by the Central Government.

University Education

55. Under University Education, the 3-year Degree course was introduced in the Mysore University during the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 7,44,900. The 3-year Degree course will come into force from June 1959 in the Karnatak University. The B.V.Sc. (Bachelor of Veterinary Science) course was also instituted during the year.

56. The regional language, Kannada, which was introduced as an optional medium of instruction for the pre-University class in the University during 1957-58, was extended also to the Degree course during the year.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Services

57. There were 910 hospitals and dispensaries in the State including Ayurvedic dispensaries at the end of the year 1957 as against 887 institutions during the previous year. Accordingly, the average population served by each Medical Institution was 22,198·5 (21,873·1) and the average area served by each Medical Institution was 85·00 (95·7) square miles.

Achievements during the year.

58. The opening of the V. D. Clinics at Ankola and Gulbarga, (2) the opening of cottage hospitals at Bhatkal and Soundatti, (3) taking over the Medical College, Mysore, by Government, (4) the establishment of a Dental College in Bangalore, (5) the implementation of the scheme of Employees' State Insurance in Greater Bangalore, and (6) the purchase of major equipments like X-ray sets, electrical laundry plant, cold storage plant, sterilizers, Boyle's and Anesthesia apparatus, etc., worth about Rs. 7 lakhs, were the important achievements of the Medical Department during the year 1958. There was much overcrowding of patients in the City Hospitals and in order to relieve this congestion, latest X-ray apparatus, etc., were supplied to the important District Hospitals and additional wards were being built in a number of hospitals.

59. A sum of Rs. 2·31 lakhs was spent on Anti-Tuberculosis Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan during 1958-59.

60. During the year, leprosy control work in all the 13 endemic districts of the State was undertaken by the distribution of Sulphone tablets.

61. There were three epidemic diseases hospitals in the State during the year.

62. The per capita expenditure on Medical Services for the year 1957-58 was Re.0·91 as against Re. 0·81 in the previous year.

Indian Medicine

63. In order to encourage the progress of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the State in general and to upgrade the Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital in particular during the Second Five-Year Plan, the College of Indian Medicine was upgraded to Graduate Course, *viz.*, from L.A.M.S. to G.C.A.M., and the bed strength of the Hospital was increased from 36 to 100. The bed strength of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, was also raised from 163 to 190.

64. This Institution is making good progress in the field of Indian Medicine, extending medical aid to the sick both from far and near thus infusing confidence and faith in the Indian Medicine.

65. With a view to providing adequate facilities for training in Indian Medicine, four Shudda Ayurveda Colleges were started during the year in the private sector with a grant-in-aid from Government. Proposals for the constitution of a Board of Research in Ayurveda was under consideration of Government. To help in the manufacture and supply of genuine and standard Ayurvedic drugs, a Central Pharmacy was also established.

Public Health

66. Mysore State is known to be a pioneering State in the field of Public Health activities. There was a total of 75 Primary Health Centres of Government of India type and 202 Primary Health Units of Mysore type and 16 Secondary Health Centres in the State at the end of the year 1958. In addition to these, there were 33 modified Health Units in the districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chickmagalur.

67. During the year, 5,10,392 live-births were reported giving a birth rate of 23·5 (23·0) per thousand of estimated population. The total number of deaths reported

was 2,27,450 giving a death rate of 10·5(11·2) per thousand of population. The natural increase of population per thousand recorded was 13·0 (11·8).

68. The number of male births for every 100 female births was 106, and the number of male deaths for every 100 female deaths was 104. The incidence of epidemic diseases like plague, cholera and small-pox was 9,086. There were 174 (125) deaths from plague with a specific death rate of 0·8 (0·6) per one lakh of population.

69. A total of 6,169 (4,670) deaths from small-pox was reported during the year with a specific death rate of 28·4 (21·8). The incidence was highest (141·2) in Mysore District and lowest (5·9) in Chickmagalur District.

70. Cholera prevailed during the year claiming 2,743 deaths. The incidence was highest (53·8) in Bellary District and lowest (0·4) in South Kanara District. Malaria accounted for 6·67 per cent of the deaths, with a specific death rate of 20·8. The percentage of deaths under "other fevers" was 23·66. Dysentery and Diarrhoea accounted for nearly 6·82 per cent of the deaths.

71. The National Malaria Control Programme in the State was switched over to Eradication Programme during the year. The programme envisages total coverage and intensified spraying in all the existing 14·63 National Malaria Eradication Units. The benefit of indoor residual insecticidal spraying was extended to the entire area of Mysore State.

72. There has been an increasing realisation of the need for planned families which will ensure a better standard of life both for individual families and the society in general.

73. To improve the Maternal and Child Health Services, Government have sanctioned a Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare Services during the year.

74. In collaboration with the WHO and UNICEF, the Government have undertaken various schemes to combine the rural health and nursing projects, improving primary health centres, providing equipment for drinking water and sanitary disposal, improving the maternity and child welfare facilities and upgrading the training of midwives and nurses,

AGRICULTURE

75. Development of agricultural production requires that the tiller of the soil must be given an incentive to put in a better effort. The Government are introducing a Bill to reform the Tenancy laws and to give the tiller of the soil a stake in the land he cultivates. It is hoped that this measure, when enacted, will result in increased agricultural productivity and contribute towards an improvement of the economic conditions of the rural areas.

76. The acreage and production of the different major crops during the year were as follows:

	Area (in acres)	Yield (in tons)
Rice	22,64,967	11,90,705
Jowar	67,16,992	10,97,067
Ragi	23,24,705	6,62,876

77. The expenditure incurred on the 92 schemes, which were in operation during the year under the Second Plan, was Rs. 35·968 lakhs, out of a budget provision of Rs. 63·399 lakhs.

78. The Agricultural Information Unit was engaged in the work of disseminating the results of research and other activities of the Department to the farmers.

79. An expenditure of Rs. 20·112 lakhs, out of a provision of Rs. 25·021 lakhs, was incurred on soil conservation work during the year. Research work on soil conservation was continued.

Marketing

80. Marketing has been recognised as one of the most important factors governing the advancement of the agricultural population. There were 55 Regulated Markets functioning in the State during the period. The estimated value of agricultural produce regulated was about 200 crores of rupees of which the marketable surplus was over 125 crores i. e., 62½ per cent of the total value. Out of this surplus, about 60 per cent i. e., Rs. 75 crores worth of commodities was sold through Regulated Markets.

81. Agriculturists were given all necessary facilities to market their produce in the regulated markets by providing them the open auction system, correct weighment and measuremet, prompt payment and regulating the market charges, which would go a long way for better marketing of their produce.

82. Agricultural Marketing was linked with other ancilliary activities such as grading, transport, warehousing, financing and co-operative marketing. To have uniformity throughout the country, the Metric System of Weights and Measures has been introduced. This will help the producers and others to compare the prices of commodities in different markets in no time.

Food Supplies

83. The Government was making attempts to build up a buffer stock of rice from local production for issue within the State through Fair Price Depots, when the prices showed a tendency to rise. A total quantity of 3,36,300 pallas of paddy and 24,763 pallas of rice were procured till the end of March 1959 under this scheme. The issue of rice through Fair Price Depots commenced from the middle of August when prices began to rise. There were 407 such Fair Price Shops functioning in the State at the end of the year.

84. While arrangements for procurement and distribution of foodgrains are important, even more so is the need to improve the total food production in the country. Arrangements were, therefore, made for supplying improved seeds and green manure seeds on an increasing measure; irrigation facilities were being improved by construction of more irrigation wells and other minor irrigation works. Simultaneously, every effort was being made to secure better utilisation of the water resources available in the Tungabhadra Reservoir.

Forests

85. The forest area of the State at the end of the year was 13,573·74 square miles forming about 18 per cent of the total area of the State. In Mysore State, the forest area is now as low as 2 per cent in some Maidan tracts and 43 per cent in Malnad as against the National Forest Policy of 20 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively. An essential step now is to resist strongly any further inroads of agriculture on forest-bearing land until a correct land utilisation survey is carried out.

86. The creation of a Land Management Circle, which would take up consolidation of forest areas and tackle the problems of Revenue forests was, under consideration of Government.

87. High forests are mostly found in the districts of North Kanara, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore. These forests contain valuable timbers like teak, rosewood, lauralwood, venteak, gumkino, white cedar, ebony etc. Bamboos are also abundant. Mysore is the exclusive home of the finest sandalwood in the world.

88. Now, one of the biggest timber depots and saw-mills in India is at Dandeli. The working of the Mills during the period resulted in a net profit of Rs. 6,10,483-62. The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli, with a production capacity of 15,000 tons of paper per year, went into production with effect from 17th November 1958. The Government Saw Mill at Murkal, Coorg Division, also earned a net profit of Rs. 1,93,046 during the year as against Rs. 1,23,483 during the previous year.

89. Besides the Government Saw Mills, there were two private saw mills in the State, one at Alnavar in Kanara Northern Division and the other at Kirwatti in Kanara Eastern Division, engaged exclusively in sawing Government timber.

90. The establishment of a Rayon Pulp Factory in the State at a cost of Rs. 10 crores which will utilise the two lakh tons of Bomboos now going as waste year after year, was under the consideration of Government.

91. Forests are an important source of ever mounting revenue which has risen from Rs. 275 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 497 lakhs in 1957-58 and Rs. to 5,67,93,912 in 1958-59.

Wild Life Preservation

92. The Department bestowed considerable attention to the protection and preservation of wild fauna. There were two wild life parks and three wild life sanctuaries and several tiger preserves maintained by the State. In addition, there was a Bird's Sanctuary at Ranganathittu near Mysore. The Bandipur Game Sanctuary attracted large number of visitors both from within and outside India.

CO-OPERATION.

93. The building up of the co-operative sector as a part of the scheme of planned rural development is one of the central aims of the national policy. With this end in view, schemes of organisation, revitalisation and re-habilitation of co-operative societies were being implemented in the State.

94. At the end of 1958-59, there were 7,216 agricultural co-operatives in the State with a membership of 9·37 lakh families. These agricultural credit societies were being converted into Service Co-operatives and 3,780 such co-operatives would have to be organised by the end of 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan. In addition, there were other types of co-operative institutions such as marketing, processing and farming societies, Primary Land Mortgage Banks, Central Banks, Apex Bank and Land Mortgage Bank, bringing the total number of societies in the State to 12,960, as against 12,949 societies at the end of the previous year, working at village, taluk, district and State levels.

95. The scheme of co-operative education and training was pursued attaching primary importance, firstly to the principle that co-operative movement is a peoples' movement and, therefore, those who belong to it have to be well acquainted with the theory and practices of co-operation and have to be educated on the right lines and secondly to the fact that the office bearers and employees of co-operative societies and co-operative department are the keymen of the movement and it is on their capabilities and integrity that the future of any co-operative society would depend.

96. The Co-operative Movement in Mysore has had a satisfactory progress during the year. The co-operatives have played a substantial role in the increased agricultural productivity and have been steadily extending their services in this context. The total amount of loans advanced by societies of all types during the year exceeded Rs. 6323·76 lakhs as against Rs. 4044·76 lakhs in the previous year. The short-term, medium-term and long-term loans advanced by the agricultural credit societies, marketing societies and the land mortgage banks recorded

an increase from Rs. 1090·56 lakhs in 1957-58 to Rs. 1309·42 lakhs in 1958-59.

97. The State achieved satisfactory progress in linking up agricultural credit with marketing, processing, storage, etc., and the results achieved were encouraging. The co-operatives were taking their legitimate place in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks and they have been trying to put into practice the ideal that "every member of a rural family should be made a member of a co-operative society". The State entered into partnership with the co-operatives and contributed more than Rs. 195 lakhs towards the share capital of various co-operatives in the State. This State-partnership is expected to give added strength and vigour to the movement and help it in fulfilling its objects and ideals in a socialistic pattern of society.

VETERINARY SERVICES

98. Livestock play an important role in the economy of the country. Hence, the improvement of livestock in the State received special attention of Government during the year.

99. The reorganised State of Mysore possesses 9 million cattle, 2·6 million buffaloes, 4·1 million sheep, 2·6 million goats, 7·7 million poultry and about 3,00,000 other livestock according to the Census held in 1956. Considered in terms of area, for every square mile there were 121 cattle, 36 buffaloes, 55 sheep, 35 goats and 103 poultry. Considered in terms of human population the State has as many as 96 heads of cattle and 40 units of poultry for every 100 of the population.

100. There were 434 veterinary institutions in the State at the end of the year as against 416 institutions in the previous year.

101. The Mysore Veterinary College was opened at Hebbal (outskirts of Bangalore City) during the year thereby fulfilling the long felt need of the State.

102. In addition to these veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, the Department has also under its control, a number of Cattle Breeding Farms, Sheep Farms, Poultry Farms, Dairy Farms, a Stud Farm, Livestock Research

Stations as well as a fulfledged Livestock centre in Mysore, a Serum Institute for the production of veterinary biologicals and conduct of research on animal diseases, in Hebbal, Bangalore.

FISHERIES

103. The new Mysore State with its 200 miles of coast line and numerous lakes, reservoirs, tanks and ponds and four important river systems, has vast potentialities for fishery development. The fish production in the State during the year was over a tenth of the total fish production in India.

104. To help increase the catch from the sea, mechanised fishing has been introduced in the State. A centre for training fishermen in mechanised fishing was also set up in Mangalore during the year.

105. A total quantity of about 1,00,000 tons of fish were estimated to have been landed on the Mysore Coast during the year.

106. Young ones of quick growing varieties of fish were imported in lakhs from Bengal and stocked in suitable waters, in addition to the collection and stocking of locally available good species of fish. Minor carp, which is an excellent fish for culture in village ponds and irrigation wells in the State, was being bred in large numbers and distributed to suitable waters. Measures were being taken up to induce fish, specially gangetic carps, to breed artificially.

107. Many fishermen's co-operative societies availed themselves of the financial assistance provided by Government in the form of long-term loans, contribution to their share capital and grants towards managerial expenses.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

108. The Community Development Programme covered 14,272 villages with a rural population of 103,24,000. The increasing recognition given to the agricultural side of the programme has prompted the introduction of a pre-extension phase of one year in the case of all new development blocks, during which period, attention is devoted primarily to agricultural development. Programme of more effective association of non-officials by

means of training and orientation camps was being worked out on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Community Development.

109. The Government expenditure during the year under the various schemes was Rs. 2,01,31,000 and the peoples' contribution both in kind and cash, was Rs. 48,78,000. The response from the rural people was good.

110. The Community Development Programme has resulted in the release of latent energies of the rural population and also in raising hopes for better amenities and higher standards of living.

PLANNING

111. The State has recorded marked progress in various fields of activities under the Five Year Plans. The outlay in the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 18·3 crores and Rs. 20·9 crores respectively. During the year 1958-59, the expenditure on the Plan was Rs. 25·6 crores. The provision for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 32·5 crores.

112. The execution of the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project is being pursued vigourously and the Government have every hope that it will be completed according to schedule.

113. The Government, during the past few years, have been putting forth their best efforts to increase the food production in the State. Mysore was one of the six States to earn a State Award of Rs. 50,000 for its excellent performance during the Rabi season of 1958-59.

114. The major Government industrial concerns have recorded all-round development during the year and maintained a good level of efficiency and production.

115. The work on the Bhadra and Tungabhadra Projects was being kept up to the schedule. The electrification of the rural areas was being taken up on an intensive scale by the State Electricity Board and there was good progress in the field of power distribution for lift irrigation in the different parts of the State.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

116. The year 1958 was free from any major disturbances in the State. There was no organised violence and

law and order was well maintained. The labour continued to be generally restive. However, there were instances of strikes here and there on issues of better wages and better service conditions.

117. Prohibition was in force in certain parts of the State covering an area of 49,077 square miles and a population of 1,20,06,324.

118. The Probation and After-care Services Department was newly created for the implementation of the various social legislations that are in force in the State such as the Children Act, the Probation of Offenders Act, the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and the Supression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, etc.

119. The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which is a Central Act, were extended to the State from 1st May 1958.

120. The number of judges working in the High Court on the last day of the year was nine. The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on both civil and criminal side was more than in the previous year. The total institutions and disposals were also more than in the previous year. Special attention was bestowed towards the disposals of long pending criminal matters. Besides, preference was also given to the disposal of writ petitions and old appeals and a large number of them were disposed of. The disposal on the civil side, more or less, kept pace with the institutions.

121. During the year, 23,414 prisoners of all classes were newly admitted. The prisoners were engaged in the manufacture of carpet, cumbly and also other industries like carpentry, weaving, tailoring, smithy, rattan and coir industry and agricultural farming. The implementation of the wage earning scheme in the jails was under progress.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

122. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 6,888·90 (Rs. 5,855·10) lakhs and the expenditure met from the revenue was Rs. 5,898·09 (Rs. 5,314·13) lakhs, thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 990·81 (Rs. 500·95) lakhs.

123. The total receipts and disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 48,797·37 (Rs. 37,719·16) lakhs and Rs. 49,523·05 (Rs. 37,460·73) lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 286·70 (Rs. 1,012·38) lakhs.

TOURS AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE.

124. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja, Governor of Mysore, stayed at Ootacamund for a few days during May 1958, and His Highness fulfilled a number of engagements in the various districts in Mysore State. His Highness' visits outside the State included Delhi, Patna, Madras, Coonoor and Tirupathi.

125. Distinguished visitors to the State during the year included Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana and H. R. H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.